INTERESTING PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENT.

THE CONQUEROR OF CALIFORNIA.

Conqueror of California-Deposition of the Sage of Wheatland in Favor of Colonel

portart document, n which two of the candidates now before the people for the Presidency prominently figce in the care of Gibbs vs. Fremont, being the 1852. It will be remembered that Colonel Fremont was ed in London on account of debts contracted in Ca-Fremont drew bills of exchange to the amount of ninoteen thousand five hundred collars upon the Secretary of curred on government account while Col. Fremont was Governor of California. The bills fell into the hands of persons in London, and being protested for non-accept-ance, the holders sought to hold Col. Fremont personally Hable. The evidence of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania--upon whom, as Secretary of State, the bills were drawn-being considered material to the issue, the Court appointed Henry D. Gipin, Hugh Campbell and Peter McCall, of Philadelphia, commissioners to take depositions were to be sworn and then administer oaths to interpre-ters, clerks, &c.—the testimony so taken to be sent under

Here is

THE DOCUMENT.

VICTORIA, BY THE GARKE OF GOD, OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, QUEEN DEFENDER OF
THE FATH: TO Henry D. Gippin, Hugh Campbell and Peter
McCall, all of Philadelphia, in the United States of Americe, Esquires, Commissioners, nominated and appointed
OR behalt of the defendant hereinafter mentioned—Greeting: Know ye, that we, in confidence of your full power
and fidelity, have appointed you, and by these presents
do give unto you, or any two or more of you full power
and authority diligently to examine certain witnesses at
Pennsylvania, in the United States of America, to be produced, sworn and examined on the part of John Charles
Fremont, the defendant in a certain action, on promises
now pending in our Court, before the Barons of our Exchequer at Westminster, upon interrogatories, wherein
William Gibbs, Henry Hucks Gibbs, John Hayne and
George Thomas Davy are plaintiffs, and the said John
Charles Fremont is the defendant, to be exhibited and
put to them, the said several winesses, on the part of
the said defendant, and also to cross-examine the said
several winesses respectively on certain cross interrogatories also to be exhibited and put to them on the part of
the said plaintiffs, &c., &c. &c.

We here quote the caths:—

seal to Sir James Parke, Chief Justice of the Common

We here quote the oaths :-

We here quote the caths:—

THE WINNESSE' CATH.

You are true answer to make to all such questions as shall be asked you touching the matters in question in this cause, without fear or affection to either party, and therein you shall speak the truth. So help you God.

THE COMMESSORES' OATH.

You shall, according to the best of your skill and knowledge, truly and faithfully, and without partiality to either of the parties in this cause, take the examinations and cross-examinations and depositions of all and every the witness and witnesses produced and examined by virtue of the commission within written. So help you God.

THE INTERPRETENTIATION TO.

You shall truly and faithfully, and according to the best of your skill and knowledge, and without partiality to either of the parties in this cause, interpret the depositions of the witness now about to be examined before us by virtue of the commission within written; and also that you will truly and faithfully interpret the oath to be taken by the said witness prior to his examination, and also the question or questions to be put to him on his examination and cross-examination. So help you God.

THE CISENT'S OATH.

You shall truly, faithfully and without partiality to any or either of the parties in this cause, take and write down, transcribe and cugross the depositions of all and every witness and witnesses produced before and examined by us, the Commissioners in this commission within named, so far as you are directed and employed by us the following:—

The Cisent's commissioners in this commission within named, so far as you are directed and employed by us the following:—

The Cisent's commissioners in this commission within named, so far as you are directed and employed by us the following:—

named, so far as you are directed and employed by us to take, write down, trans ribe or engross the said depositions. So help you God.

The Commissioners then proceeded with their duty, as appears by the following:—

We, Henry D. Gilpir, Hugh Campbell and Peter McCall, the Commissioners named to the writ of commission herewith annexed, issuing out and under the said of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, at Westomster, bearing date the eighth day of October, in the sixteenth year of her said Majesty's reign, do hereby, in pursuance of the said writ, certify and return that we have proceeded to examine upon the several intercognories and cross interrogatories hereunto annexed, the Honorable James Buchanan, he being the only witness who has been brought before us for that purpose, pursuant to the said writ, and that the paper writing hereunto annexed and marked B, and signed with our names, and with the name of the said James Buchanan, is the examination and cross-examination, reduced into writing, of the said James Buchanan, a witness examined on behalf of the plaintifs, which have been reduced into writing by Gaidwell K. Biddeil, Esquire, the clerk employed by us in that behalf, as by the said writ is directed, and we certify and return that the several paper writings and documents hereunto annexed, and marked with the numbers 1, 2, 5 and 4 respectively, are the several paper writings and documents referred to in the examination and cross examination of the said witness; and also by the said writ of commission to be taken by us, and each of us, and by us administered to, and duly taken by the clerk, who so wrote down and transcribed the deposition of the said write of commission we are directed, authorized and required to do. In winess whereof we have hereunto set our hands, the fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and silly-two.

MR. BUCHANAN'S EVIDENCE.

James Buchanan, of the county of Lancaster, in

WR. BUCHANAN'S EVIDENCE.

James Buchanan, of the county of Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania, gentleman, called, sworn and examined, as a witness on the part of the said defendant, deposeth and saith, to such of the several foregoing interrogatories and cross interrogatories as are respectively distinguished by the number set opposite to, and placed

at the commencement of each of his answers thereto, as follows, that is to say:

— Question. What is your name, your present residence, and your profession, occupation, business or employ ment?

Answer. My name is James Buchanan, my present residence is Lancaster county, Pennsylvaina, and I am not engaged in any particular occupation or employment.

Q. Do you know the defendant in this cause, and how long have you been acquainted with him?

A. I do know the defendant in this cause, and have been acquainted with him at least ten years.

Q. Where were you residing in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven?

A. In the city of Washington.

Q. Were you then personally acquainted with the defendant?

Q. Were you then personally acquainted with the defendant?

A. I was.

Q. Did you see the defendant during that year?

A. I did see the defendant during that year, but not till after his return from California, in the latter end of summer or commencement of sutemn of that year.

Q. Was the defendant this, or at any time, in the service of the United States government? If yea, in what capacity?

A. The defendant was in the service of the United States government, as Lieut. Colonel of the regiment of mounted riflemen, throughout the whole of that year; he was appointed to this office in the inster end of May, 1846; he had been for six or more years previously a lieutenant in the Corpe of Topographical legis sers, in which the brevet of Captain had been conferred apon him for meritorious services in his capioring expeditions.

Q. Did the defendant in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty serson hold any, and if any, what of dee or offices under the said government, and did he hold the said offices, or any of them, in the month of March One thousand eight hundred and forty seven?

A. During the whole year he held the office of Lieut. Colonel in the corps of mounted rillemen.

Q. Do you know who was the military commandant and Governor of California, within the territory of the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty seven, and particularly in the month of March is that year?

A. It know that in the first months of that year thereway.

and Governor of California, within the intervitory of the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and particularly in the month of March is that year?

A. I know that in the first months of that year thereway a dispute between Cel. Fremost, the defendant, and Gen. Kearney, of the United states Army, as to which of them was the legitimate Military Commandant and Governor of California; and this dispute existed throughout the month of March, 1847; after this time Gen. Kearney was the undisputed Military Commandant and Governor till the beginning of June, when he was succeeded by Cel. Mason, of the United States Army, who continued in this position until after the end of the year.

Q. Do you know who was the person in actual command of the land forces of the government of the United States in California, in the year one thousand eight, hundred and forty seven, and in the month of March in that year?

A. Cel. Fremont, the defendant, was in California at the commencement of hostilities between the United States and the republic of Mexico; he there raised and commanded a battalion of California Volunteers, consisting of about 40 men, his services were very valuable—& bore a completious part in the conquest of California, and is my opinion to better entitled to be called the "Conqueror of California" than any other man; he continued in the actual command of this battalion throughout the month of March, 1847, but there were other troops in Ca-

lifornia—other troops of the United States—under the command of Gen. K. varney, who was afterwards the Military Commandant and Governor of California, as I have already stated in my answer to the eight interrogatory; I cannot undertake to decide the dispute to which I have aiready referred, between Cof. Fremont and Gen Kearney, but as long as the California Battathoa existed they were under the separate and independent command of Cof. Frement, whilst Gen. Kearney commanded the other troops of the United States; for the rest of the year I refer to my next preceding answer.

Q. Do you know whether in any part of the year one thousand eight hundred and iorty seven nostilities existed between the government of the said United States and the Republic of Mexico? If yea, when did such hostilities commence, and how long did they continue?

A. Hostilities existed between the United States and the republic of Mexico throughout the whole of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty seven—these hostilities commence on the twenty-f. cut the April, one thousand eight hundred and forty six, and the existence of war between that two republics was recognized by act of Congress of the thirteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty six. Hostilities continued between them until the conclusion of the treaty of peace of Guadalupe Hidaigo, on the second of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty six.

Q. Were such nostilities existing in or previous to the month of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Q. Ho you know whether any, and if any, what forces of the said government of the United States were, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Q. Ho you know whether any and if any, what forces of the said government of the United States were engaged in hostilities with the said republic of Mexico.

A. All the forces of the United States were engaged in hostilities with the said republic of Mexico in the said forces, engaged in the said hostilities with the said power and forty-seven.

Q

Q. Wore the said forces of the said government of the said United States in California, or any part of those forces, engaged in the said hostilities with the said republic of Mexico in one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

A. The forces of the United States, in California, were engaged in hostilities with the republic of Mexico in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Q. Under whose command were the forces of the government of the said United States in California, so engaged in hostilities with the said republic of Mexico?

A. These forces were under the command of Commodore Robert F. Stockton, Colonel Fremont, the defendant, and General Kearney, and, after General Kearney, Colonel Mason. The last actual resistance of which I am aware, was on the eighth and aimth of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven. The forces of the United States in these engagements were so disastrous to the enemy that the leaders of the Californians, a few days thereafter, met Lieutennat Colonel Fremont (who was in command of the battalion of California volunteers, and who was hastening to the scene of action, but did not arrive in time to take part in these engagements) and energed into a capitulation with him, whereby the people under arms and in the field agreed to disperse and remain quiet and peaceable. There was no actual battle fught afterwards in California, to my knowledge, but the state of war between the two republies continued, of course, until the treaty of peace.

Q. Do you know whether any, and if any, what forage or other necessaries were supplied to or for the said forces of the California volunteers and whether any such supplies were necessary for the forces under the command of the defendant.

A. I know not whether any, and if any, what forage or other necessaries were supplied to or for the said forces of the California battlein by his own personal exceitions, and with out previous matructions.

Q. State if known to you, upon whose order the aid forces of the California halt have

A. No bills being shown to me, I am unable to answer anything contained in this interrogatory.

Q. Fo you know the handwriting of the drawer of the said bills? If so, state whether the said bills or any of them are or is in his handwriting?

A. No bills being shown to me, I cannot answer this interrogatory.

Q. Look at the copy bills now produced and shown to you, and say whether the original of such bills, or any of them, were or was given in payment for the said forage and other necessaries so supplied to or for the said forces of the sail. United States government?

A. Looking at the copy bills now produced, and shown to me, and which said copies of bills of exchange are the

to, or for the said forces of the said United States government.

Q. If nay, say whether any bill or bills of the like tenor and effect were or was ever given in such payment, and if yes, when the same were or was so given?

A. I know nothing of the matters and things contained in this interrogatory.

Q. Do you know in what character or capacity the drawer of the said original bill or bills of the fike tenor and effect drew the same, whether in his individual character, or in any, and if any, what public character or capacity. If yes, state fully the circumstances?

A. I do not know in what character or capacity the drawer of the said bils drew the same, but I perceive, from the face of the bills, that they have been drawn by Colonel John C. Fremont as Governor of California; by the bills, I mean the copies of the bills hereto amexed, marked 1, 2, 3 and 4; I therefore infer that they were drawn by him in the character which he attributes to himself.

O. Do you know who was the Secretary of State of the

U. Do you know who was the Secretary of State of the said United States in and during the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, or in any part of that year?

A. I know that I was Secretary of State of the United

control of the contro

If yea, state the par, "culars of such bill or bills fully, and when the plaintiffs sa held the same and the circumstances under which a 'ey became such holders.

A. I know nothing of the matters and things contained in this interregatory.

Q. Are you ware when her the plaintiffs when they first became holders of the add original bill or bills of the like tenor and effect, or any or them, had added of the circumstances under which, and the consideration monous which the same bills were drawn, and of the capacity in which the actendant drew them?

A. I know nothing of the matters and things contained in this interregatory.

Q. Did the plaintiffs give any, and what value or consideration for the endorsements of the sair bills, or any value or consideration for the plaintiffs becoming the balders of the said bills or any of them? State 1 billy your knowledge herein.

A. I know nothing of the matters and things contained in this interrogatory.

Q. Is there within your knowledge, any other matter or thing touching or concerning the matters in issue in this cause, or the parties thereto, material or necessary to be known and adduced in cyticales thereof—if yes, state fully the particular knowledge.

this cause, or the parties thereto, material or necessary to be known and adduced in evidence on the trial nereof—if yes, state fully the particulars hereof.

A. To the best of my knowledge the originals of the billis, copies of which are now produced and shown to me, and are hereto annuxed, marked Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, were presented at the State Department, in the city of Washington, for acceptance and payment, but I do not recollect the individual or individuals by whom presented; I should have accepted and paid these bills, from my general knowledge of the transactions in California, had Congress appropriated any money, and placed it as my dipozal, which could be applied to their payment, though it would have been more correct to have drawn these bills on the Secretary of War; I should have accepted and paid these bills, and have them charged in account against Colonel Fremon, to be settled for at the general settlement of his accounts ag Commander of the Lalifornia battallon, had any such appropriation been made; I know of no other matter or thing touching or concerning the matters at issue in this cause, or the parties thereto material or necessary to be known and adduced in evidence on the trial thereof.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

concerning the matters at issue in this cause, or the parties thereto material or necessary to be known and adduced in evidence on the trial thereof.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Question—Where have you recided during the last five years? Are you in the employ of any and what person or persons? If yea, in what capacity—how long?

Answer. I have resided during the last five years, the first portion of the time in the city of Washington, and the remainder in the county of Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania; I am not in the employ of any person.

Q. Are you in manner interested in the result of this cause?

A. I am not in any manner interested in the result of this cause.

Q. Will, or can any result of this cause in any way prejudice or benefit not.

Q. In case you have made answer that any bills or bill as to which you have been interrogated, were or was given in payment for forage, or any other necessaries supplied to, or for the forces of the United States government, under the command of the defendant state whether or not the defendant received for his own use, as a commander of the said forces, any and what part of such forage and necessaries, or either and which of them, declare the truth and your knowledge herein:

A. I know not whether or not the defendant, state whether and which of them.

Q. In case you have made answer to the interrogatories put to you on behalf of the defendant, John Charles Fremmt, go through the same one by one, and state whether you have given your answerse, or either and which of them.

A. I know not whether or not the defendant, John Charles Fremmt, go through the same one by one, and state whether you have given your answer thereto from your own knowledge and observation, or from wast you have been told by others, or how otherwise? State how you have come to know the matters you have deposed to lance your knowledge person.

A. I have gone through my answers to the interrogatories, one by one, put to me on behalf of the delendant, John Charles Fremont, and state t

Secretary Marcy's Opinion of Col. Fremont.
[Extract from the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, December 5, 1846.]

WAR DEFARMENT. Dec. 5, 1845.

In May, 1845, John C. Fremont, then a brevet captain in the corps of Topographical Engineers, and since appointed a lieptenant colonel, left here under orders from this Department to pursue his explorations in the regions beyond the Rocky Mountains. The objects of this service were, as those of his previous explorations had been, of a scientific character, without any view whatever to military operations. Not an officer or soldier of the United States army accompanied him; and his whole force consisted of sixty-two men, employed by himself for security against indians, and for procuring subsistence in the wilderness and desert country through which he was to pass.

One of the objects he had in view was to also over a new and shorter route from the western base of the Rocky Monntains to the mouth of distance, would rever him senting the unsetted, and afterward through a corner of the settled parts of California. He approached these settlements in the winter of 1845 "8. Aware of the critical state of siliairs between the United States and Mexico, and otermined to give no cause of offence to the authorities of the province, with commendable prudence he halted its command on the frontier, one hundred miles from Nonterey, and proceeded alone to that city to explain the object of firs coming to the commandat general, Castro, and to obtain permission to go into the valley of Sandengtin, where there was game for his men and grass for his horses, and no inhabitants to be molested by his presence. The leave was granted; but scarcely had he reached the desired spot for refreshment and repoke, before he received information from the American settlements, and by expresses from our Consul at Monterey, that Generi Custro was proparing to attack him with a comparatively large force of artillery, cavalry and insultry, upon the pretext that under the cover of a relentific mission he was exciting the American settlers to revoit. In view of this danger, and to be in a condition to repel an attack, he then took a position on a mesuatian coveriooking Monterey, at a distance of about thirty miles, entrenched it, raised the flag of the United States, and with his own men, sixty-two in number, awaited the approach of the commandant general.

From the first his object, the position, General Colonel Fremont, achieving to his plan of avoiding all colinions, and determined neither to compromit his government for the mount of the position, General Colonel Fremont, achieving to his plan of avoiding all colinions, and determined neither to compromit his government to the American active, and force of the men of the men of the men of the colon of the men of the men of the colon of the men of the men of t

them the condition of the "ge in the province, and recommended an immediate decla valion of independence. The declaration was made, and be was acceded to take the chief direction of aliairs.

The attack on Castro was the exit object. He was it saints Giara an entrenched poet on the upper or south side of the Bay of San Francisco, with 40," met and two pieces of field arthiery a circuit of more to, in a hundred miles must be traversed to reach him. On the 6th of July the pursuit was commenced, by a body of his mounted rillemen, commanded by Colonel Fremont in although the field of the Rose Americance. Here he learnt that Castro had abandoned Santa Clara, and was retreating south towards Cautad de los Angeles, (the City of the Angels.) the sent of the Governor General of the Californiae, and distant 460 miles. It was mislantly resolved on pursue him to that place. At the moment of departure the genifying intelligence was received that war with Mexice had commenced; that Montercy had been inken by our naval force, and the flag of the United States there reased on the 7th of July, and that the flect would co operate in the pursuit of Castro and his forces. The flag of independence was handed down, and that of the United States housted, amidst the hearty greetings and to the groot joy of the American seedless and the forces under the command of Quickel Fremont.

The combined pursuit was rapidly continued; and so the 12th of August, Commodore Steckton and Coloral Fremont.

The combined pursuit was rapidly continued; and so the 12th of August, Commodore Steckton and Coloral Fremont Governor, thater the law of nations; to assume the functions of that office house of the whole country as a conquest of the United States, and appointed Coloral Fremont Governor, thater the law of nations; to assume the functions of that Office when he should return to the squadron.

Thus, in the short apace of sixty days from the first decisive movement, this conquest was achieved, by a small besty of men, to an extent beyond their own exp

W. L. MARCY.

giversion, arrived in the city on Thursday afternoon, of his arrival spread through the city, and in a very short time an immense concourse had assembled in front of the hotel to give him a welcome. The Keystone Club and the Democratic Young Men's Club, of New York, accompanied by Dodworth's celebrated band, arrived imme distely to pay him their respects. Mr. Buchanan re-turned them his cordial thanks for the enthusiastic reception they had given him, after which he was tatro duced to the gentlemen of the clubs and the citizens prewelled to a multitude, became anxious for his appear sice. He made a few appropriate remarks, which were

	-Governor. 1855			-Governor, 1856		
02 00	Weils,	Morrill.			Hamlin,	
Counties.	dem.		whig.	dem.	repub.	whig.
Androscoggi				2,060		331
Aroostock.				1,599	1,015	. 15
Cumberland				5,873	8,207	969
Franklin				1,632	2 663	100
Hancock			314	2,222	3 837	296
Kennebeck.			1,767	3,141	7,533	801
Lancoin			1,648	8,458	5,178	1,11
Oxford				3,610	4,413	8
l'enobecott.				4,780		77
Fiscutaquis,			226	1,188	1,825	11
Pegadaboc.				984	3,642	56
Nomertet			1,464	2,258	4,337	77
Waldo				3,486	5,233	23
Washington.				3,064	3,870	18
York	5,831	6,405	515	5,529	6,720	31
200000	70.00	51,643		44 000	69,429	6,659

Fremont over Buchanan. 24,540
Sepublican over dem. and whigs, combined. 17,541
Sepublican gain in one year. 17,886
Four, at least, of the six "straight whig" candidate-

porters of Fremont and Dayton, viz: Mr. Walley, the nominee for Governor: Reuben A. Chapman, Attorney gent, Treasurer.

come out for Fremont and Dayton. It is the only paper published in that borough, and is expected to be of great and county.

ative or county officer of any kind was elected by the democrats in the counties of Penobecot, Hancock, Frank-lu, Oxford, Androscoggin and Sagadahoc; only one demeeratic representatives each, in Waldo and Piscataguis o democratic county officers or Senators any where ex-

Grimes, during his speech, read a copy of a letter he had sent to President Pierce, demanding of him to open the Musecuri river, which is a national highway, to citi-Missouri and put an end to the outrages which free tate men were undergolag in travelling up that river.

The Charleston Mercury says the only real political question that is now before the Southern people is: "Can we live in this Union?" It says the North and the South are two pations, as distinct as the English and French, made so by their institutions, customs and habits. one bundred guns on the 18th inst., in honor of the nom!

Staine, next November, the Portland Advertier says:—
Many place it at forty thousand; but we don't see why
they should stop there, for according to present appear. An interesting and spirited meeting of the friends of

remont and Dayton was held in the village of Mount Ver pop, Westchester county, N. Y., on the 15th inst. Excelent speeches from distinguished men, mnging and cheer ng, kept the meeting together to a late bour.

FATAL CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—Coroner Connery held an inquest yesterday, at No. 65 North Moore street, upon the body of John Irinker, Jr., a native of New York, 22 years of age, who died on Thursday night from burns received a week previous, in consequence of the explosion of a campbene lamp in the factory of his father, at the post of White street. The jury rendered a verdict of "Acceptable death."

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest w. 8

celd yesterday by Coroner Perry, at No. 160 Houston Leia yesterday by Coroner Perry, at No. 160 Houston street, upon the body of Ann O'Neil, a girl 13 years of eage, who died from burns received on the night of the 16th inst. The parents of deceased testified that she was kneeling by the side of the bed at prayer, whun her clothes caught fire from a candle which was on a chair near ber, and she was fatally burned. Verdet, "Accidental death. Deceased was born in this city."

Fatal Fail.—Coroner Perry held an inquest yesterday at the New York Hospital upon the body of Michael Gaynor, a native of Ireland, 50 years of age, whose death was caused by a fail from a brick kiln at Haverstraw, New York, received on the 6th inst.

Brooklyn City News.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-BEFORE KINGS COUNTY COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—BEFORE JUDGE MOORE AND JUPITIES EMBONS AND SCHOONMAREN—
The Case of Butler.—Jeremiah Butler, who was placed on trial on Wednesday, charged with manuslaughter in the first degree, was last evening found guilty. On the application of his countel, Judge Moore and Alexander Hadden, Fac, sentence was suspended, is order to give them an opportunity of fling a bill of exceptions.

Cincuit Court—Kason County.—Before Judge Brown.

Sopt. 17.-John Hanley ago ust the Mayor of New York Sopt. 11.—John hanney agrees the Mayor of New York and Corporation.—Plainti who is a painter, was, on Pith of June last, proceeding along Barrow street towards Hudson street, when shortly before he reached the latter the sidewalk gave way, precipitating him into an old web, injuring him so that he has been unable to work at his trade since. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$250, with ten per cent allowance.

Beneficiary.—Henry Williams was tried on a charge of burglary in the first degree, in having broken into the nouse of Mr. McLane, corner of Hicks and Joralemba streets. He was lound guilty, and settlence will be pronounced to day. Two accomplices, who broke into the premises along with him, have not been arrested.

The prize fight noticed in our edition of yesterday, New Jersey, and is said to have been between a mun named Kelly and one Lynch, keeper of a low groggery called the Band Box, in Water street. The fight is repre-sented as being one of the most bloody and revolting on record, and it is said that even Morrissey, the puguist, left the scene in disgust some time before it closed Eighty four rounds were fought, at the end of which Lynch was pronounced the victor. Kelly, it is thought, was brought to this city, and placed in the Bellevine Hospital under a fittitious name. The Twentieth ward police state that on Thursday they saw a man taken from a large at the foot of Thirty fourth street, North river, and divers of he a carriage, but they made no effort to ascer-tain the nature of the occurrence. This occurred about noon, and shortly after a carriage drove up to the Belle vue Propinal and left a man named, as was mad, John noon; and shortly star a carriage drover up to the Belle vue Poprini and left a man named, as war mid, John Williams. The keeper of the Prown Jug, and John Wright, of No. 567 Greenwich street, accompanied the man, and stated that he cad been beaten by some boat man at the foot of Thirty-Fourth street, Sorth river. Wright said, further, that he had witnessed a person of the affary, the gave the number of his residence, and, with the "Brown Jug" man, then left fee injured man remained insensible during Thuraday aight, and deed about daylight? About half an hoar after his death, two men called at the hospital and made inquiries about him, and, so ascriming that he was dead, left in haste. The Twentieth ward police made no mention of the occurrence; and, when requested yesterday by Coroner Perry to serve some subponness, and assist him in other ways is unraver the mystery, they refused, saying that it was not their duty, as is was out of their ward. The parties who took Williams to the bespital were searched for by officer McClusky, of the Coroner's office, but they could not be found. On calling at No. 507 Greenwich street the officer ascertained that no person named John Wright lived there, and the "Frown Jug" individual was also non comartines. It is quite evident from these facts, and some circumstances connected with them, that the man who was admitted to Bellovne Hospital was Kelly, the defented popilast. Coroner Perry has subponned a number of persons as witnesses, and will bring up all that be can find who extenses the brutal fight, as a thorough investigation will be made by him to day.

Before Justice Flandreau.

It will be recoilected a fire occurred on the night of the 562 Second avenue, occupied by Thomas Dening and

see Second avenue, eccepted by Thomas Dening and wife, and the upper part of the building by several families. The early discovery of the fire and its quick extic guishment enabled the police and the Fire Murshal to make an examination of the premises. They found evidence of the most positive character going to show a wifel firing. Sergeant Forbes and oilloer fornell, of the Twenty first ward police, took. Thomas Dening and wile into custody, on the charge of being the guilty parties. Yesterday Fire Marshal Baker concluded the examination of witnesses, and the Justice cumulited Thomas Dening, in tall, for trial, refusing to admit him to buil. The following is a synopsis of the testimenty—

Last December, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Brown, of No. 118. Second avenue, advanced \$900 to Mr. Dening to open a procery and liquer store, the business to be transacted in her name curil paid for, Mrs. Brown procured an inaurance in ber name for \$800, since which time Doning has reduced the stock down to almost nothing. A few days prior to the fire he was seen carting away chests of tea from his store before daylight; be has not paid Mrs. Brown any part of the advanced money nor interact. The fire in the store was not settlicent to make a total loss, and by inventory made, not \$50 werth of stock could be found. Mr. Dening and wile joccupied the black room off the store, statusted with camplene. The sugar bins were filled with nothing but shavings and paper sprinkled with camplene in the store a hole was bored in the floor, and irrectly underneath in the collar, was found a tub pieced on a table and filled with straw, rays and pieces of kinding wood, extensively soaked with camplene or turpertine. On Mrs. Dening proving her marriage she was thoreated from cautoday by the Justice.

The motive of the party may be inferred from the secret removal of Mrs. Prown's property by the accused, hence, the fire the revert detection, leaving Mrs. Brown to seek redress from the insurance company.

CHARGE OF SELUCTION.

John Duchardt, a German, was arrested yesterday at lower Police Court, charged with seduction, under pro-mise of marrisge, of Maria Baner, a German girl, living at No. 22 Duane street. The complainant a leges tha Duchardt sent for her in 1854 to Germany, and paid he passage to this country. On arriving here she was visited by him, and he finally effected her seduction under pro-mise of marriage, and subsequently abandoned her. The secursed was taken before Justice Osborn, [and held to ball to answer the charge.

Army Intelligence. GENERAL ORDERS, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, No. 8. New York, Sept. 13, 1836.

1. The following movements of troops have been in it. cated by the War Department, and will be carried into

1. The companies of the lat Artillery, now stationed at Forts Mource and Moultrie; the 4th Artillery, the dight interies excepted and the 5th Intantry, to be ordered to the department of Florida, to reach there early in November.

2. Two of the four companies of the 1st Artillery, at present in Florida, to take post at Fort Brown, Pezas, and two of these companies to garrison Fort Moultrie.

3. Company I, 1st Artillery, now at Fort Moultrie.

3. Company I, 1st Artillery, now stationed in the perinsuls of Florids and at Barrancas and Inton Bouge barracks, to garrison Forts Independence, Hamilton, Monroe, Brady and Mockinac.

5. Bravet Brigailer General William S. Harsley, Colonel 2d Dragoons, it assigned to the command of the department of Florida, according to his brevet rank.

13. Brovet Brigailer General William S. Harsley, Colonel 2d Dragoons, will relieve Brevet Colonel John Monroe Major 2d Artillery, on the 10th of November next, or arriver if he deems necessary.

The headquarters and companies B and E, 1st Artillery, will seve Fort Mouroe for Fort Isalias, and companies G and H, let Artillery, at Fort Capron.

The garrison of forts Brady, Mackinac and Ontario, except the Ordensnee Sergeauts, will leave their respective ones of the Brady, Mackinac and Ontario, except the Ordensnee Sergeauts, will leave their respective ones to the 18 flady, Mackinac and Ontario, except the Ordensnee Sergeauts, will leave their respective ones to the 18 flady, Mackinac and Ontario, except the Ordensnee Sergeauts, will leave their respective ones to the Stady, Mackinac and Ontario, except the Ordensnee Sergeauts, will leave the 20th Ordensnee Sergeauts, will leave the 20th Ordensnee Sergeauts, will leave the 20th Ordensnee Sergeauts, will seve the 18 flady artillery, on the regiment, who was a service of the Proper Service of the Proper Service of the Service Service of the Service S

T NICARAGUAN MINISTERS.—The Washing on Intelligence says:—We have understood that the President will not, at present, receive a Minister from Nicaragua, event to the unsettled political condition of that republic,

The New York Republican State Conventions, OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDEN, E.

STRACTER Sep. 18, 1856.
The Nomination for Governor—The Railroad Jaterne De-

The Republican Convention has adjourned, and in a form hours Sy. acuse will be as tranquil and composed as ever.
The candidalos have been nominated, the State licket is beginning it was evident that a struggle would be made by those delegates in the railroad interest, to procure the Covernor- E. D. M. vrgan, Simeon Draper or Gen. Wads the purpose, and ha t it not been for fire well knows opposition of the Herann to the railroad moneyoly and its policy, they would bey, and a doubt, have succeeded Their c. soice was Gen. Wa trworth, but it became evident on the n. at ballet that he could not be nominated, and on

large majority of the votes cast.

abandoned him and went with the majority. The result ing. When silence was restored he proceeded to return them his thanks for the distinguished house they had conferred upon him; and had he about which they were not quite satisfied. The fact was, they were mortified with the absurd pretensions which had just been made by their candidate on the ground of consanguinity, and as men of common seems they feit amonyed that he the start he should have easid such a silly thing. "What does it mater," said one, "of what race he came, if he can stand upon his own merita? It is not a speech, and a delicate who his father or grand-father was." Some smiled at that want of judgment and delicacy of feeling which dictated such a speech, and a delicate who was standing a few feel from Mr. King selsed if anybody had cast an imputation on the character of his mother, or expressed a doubt that Rutus King was his lather; "and if not," he added, "what the d—"b the use in taiking about the 'thing alie" Mr. King seengd-to have forgotion that he was born in the wrong country for such pretensions, and that claims bared upon nothing dies than mere relationable with distinguished characters amount to little or nothing, "brhaps, on that matter he is of the same opinion with an acquaintance of the Waterbrook family, to whom 'blood' was everything. "Oh, there is nothing," the character in question is reported to have said on one occasion, "Oh, there is nothing so astisfactory to one. There is nothing that is so much one's beau sheaf of—of all that sort of thing, speaking generally. There are some low minds (not many, I am happy to believe, but there are some), that would prefer to do what I should call bowing down before idols—positively i iofs—before services, intellect, and so on. But these are is angible points. Blood is not so. We see blood in a sould call bowing down before idols—positively i iofs—before services, intellect, and so on. But these are is angible points. Blood is not so. We see blood in the sould prefer to do what I should call bowing down before idols—positively i iofs—before services, intellect, and so on. But these are is anote, and we know it. We meet with it in a chin, and we say, 'there it is—that's bloo

all the delegates, with the exception of some ten or twelve, came over to Fremost, and were received into the republican party. The ten or twelve bolted, and have issued a notice, to the effect that they will hold a Convention in Rochester on the 25d inst. This, it is be-ieved, is to be their last appearance, as another meeting will be the political death of them.

THE LATE STABLING APPRAY IN TWENTY NITHE STREET. Coroner Perry yesterday took the ante-moriem examina-tion of Patrick Sheridan, the young man who was stabbed it is supposed fatally, at a rum shop corner of Twonty-ninth street and Second avenue, a few nights age, by John McGlotn. The wounded man made the following statement:—"Last Monday evening I went to the store corner of Twenty-ninth street and Second avenue; I found James Broderick and John Sullivan disputing together, and while thus engaged a laboring man came up and took the part of one of them; I tried to quiet them, and total his man to let them alone and I would get them home peaceably; McGloin was at this time standing near the counter, and began interfering; I requested him to keep quiet, and told him that the men worked in the same shop and were friends; McGloin then went cut, but soon shop and were friends; McGloin then went cut, but soon enturned, and rand, "Where is the man who has so much to say?" I told him I had nothing more to say, and only wheled to make peace; he then said, 'I can lick you, and at the same moment ran at me and stabboal me twice: I three up my foot and struck him in the breast; nothing more occurred, and I was taken home, and have been in cere of a physician ever since "McGloin, the accused, was arrested at the time of the assault, and is now in prison.

six weeks since Stephen H. Branch was missed by his friends in this city. It is reported that he was seen at New Or cans, but the statement has not been authenticated, and

Orieans, but the statement has not been authenticated, and his relatives are seriously concerned as to his whore-abouts. The following description has been furnished by his brother:—

On the morning of his disappearance he wore a black cloth dress cost. black pants, light-colored vest with small figures, and black hat. Mr. S. H. Branch was about forty three years of age, five feet eleven brehes high, black hair, high forcehead, heavy black whiskers and moustaches, and weighted about 16 pounds. Any information as to his whereasouls, or when has seen, by any person, will be thankfully reacted, and kindly remembered by the branching reserved, and kindly remembered by the branching reserved, and kindly weighted by the branching reserved, and hindly eventuement notice in their columns, conder a hasting favor on. BROOKLYN, L. I., Sept. 18, 1866.

T. W. BRANCH.

Orsequings of TIE LATE ALDERMAN MORER.—The late Al-

derman Moser, of the Third ward, was buried yesterday, with appropriate services, in Greenwood cemetery. His remains were first conveyed to the Methodist church in Washington street, Grooklyn, where a funeral sermen was preached by Dr. Kennedy. The Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen were in attendance, as well as the French and relatives of the deceased.

NARROW ESCAPA.—About nine o'clock last evening, as the Hamilton avenue ferry boat Moniauk was antering the slip on the Brooklyn side, a woman, with a child in her arms about two months old, alsempted to step from the boat to the bridge, previous to the boat being made fast, and fell retween the boat and the bridge into the water, and would no doubt have been drosened but, for the noble conduct of a sailor, whose name we could not ascertain, who jumped overboard and rescued her and the Infant.

Staten Island Railsoan.—This work, the grading of

STATEN ISLAND PARLEDAD.—This work, the grading of STATEN ISLAND PARISHOAD.—This work, the grading of which was commenced at the west end of the latand, opposite Amboy, has been completed to New Boys late, a distance of seves miles. From that point the route has been located, and the surveys, plans, and maps flaighted and filed in the Couraly Clerk's office. The ground selected is about a quarter of a mile south of the plank road, till it strikes the inned of C. Vanderbilt and W. B. Townsend and sahers, and reaches the extensive dook of W. B. Townsend and sahers, and reaches the extensive dook of W. B. Townsend and clifton, where the depot is to be built, and the ferry established to this city. The entire length of the read is about fourteen miles.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About noon yesterday, as the damilton avenue ferry boat. Whitehall, was in the river

damilton avenue ferry boat, Whitehall, was in the river midway between New York and Brooklyn, a Frenchm samed Joseph Pattie, attempted to drown himself by jumping overboard, and no doubt would have succeeded, but for the gallant conduct of Kdward Martin, fireman of the boat, who jumped over after him and succeeded in

the boas, who is the found of the command of the found of